

ARRIVED—this morning—a stranger in town. He consults the "Want" Page immediately for a room. Are you advertising that vacant room in your home?

THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1888.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1880.

SLATE MAKERS STILL GUESSING ON NEXT CABINET

Several Portfolios on Which They Cannot Agree.

REDFIELD MAY SECURE PLACE

Brooklyn Man Said to Be Selected for Secretary of Commerce, While Walter Page Will Head Department of Agriculture—Bryan Says He Will Be Satisfied.

Bryan Says Cabinet Will Be Satisfactory

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Columbus, S. C., March 1.—William Jennings Bryan, who delivered a lecture here to-night while en route from Miami to Washington, says that the cabinet officers soon to be announced by President Wilson will be entirely satisfactory to him. Mr. Bryan says that he and Governor Wilson are fellow-progressive, and that the portfolios are sure to be occupied by men of the same faith, so he is sure to be pleased.

Mr. Bryan said: "The public cares very little for the personnel of the cabinet. I have such confidence in the President's judgment that I feel sure that his selection will be acceptable to the entire people."

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, March 1.—The latest information concerning the Wilson cabinet is that Representative William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, will be Secretary of Commerce, and Walter Page, of New York, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Page is a member of the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., and is editor of World's Work. He is a native of Tennessee. Here is the remainder of the list:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska.
Secretary of the Treasury—William C. McAdoo, New York.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.
Secretary of War—Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas.

Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson, Pennsylvania.
Attorney-General—J. C. McReynolds, New York.
Secretary of Interior—Louis D. Brandeis, of Governor Edwin L. Norris, Montana.
Secretary of Commerce—William D. Redfield, New York.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is opposing Walter Page for Secretary of Agriculture, and is urging the appointment of C. W. Dabney, professor in the Ohio Agricultural Institute.

Because Mr. Wilson wants it, Mr. Taft will appear in the cabinet position of secretary of labor, dividing the responsibility of the Department of Commerce and Labor and placing a cabinet officer in charge of all questions of transportation, immigration and labor.

Mr. Redfield said to-night: "I have not heard from Governor Wilson that I have been selected as a member of his cabinet. He will announce the cabinet, I understand, on March 4. Until he speaks I have nothing to say."

Mr. Redfield was congratulated by his fellow members of the House to-night, as it is considered a foregone conclusion that he will get the place.

Redfield Certain of Place.
(By Associated Press.)
New York, March 1.—Congressman William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, will be Secretary of Commerce in the new cabinet, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, whose name has been mentioned for this post, will not be in the new cabinet. This information was received to-night from an authoritative source in Trenton, N. J.

Three places in the new cabinet, the portfolios of War, Interior and Agriculture, still are under consideration by President Wilson. The three places will be included in the final list. The statement bears the names of former Governor Norris, of Montana; former Governor Burke, of North Dakota; Joseph Peall, of Oregon; former Governor Hawley, of Missouri; State Chairman Tallman, of Nevada; Jerry B. Sullivan, of Iowa; and Colonel George Goethals, from further consideration for cabinet places.

In the list also probably will be the names of President Henry Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Senator Obadiah Gardner, of Maine; Professor Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati, all of whom have been mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture.

The cabinet places that have been filled, according to the Trenton informant, are William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, Secretary of State; William C. McAdoo, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; James McReynolds, of Tennessee, Attorney-General; William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, Secretary of Commerce; Albert S. Burleson, of Texas, Postmaster-General; William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor; and Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

The selection of Congressman Redfield for Secretary of Commerce, it was said, was made by President Wilson because of his expert knowledge of the tariff, a subject he discussed with Mr. Wilson many times during the campaign, in which he was called in conference. In preparing his

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WHOLE NUMBER, 19,277.

FUGITIVES MAY BE FORCED BACK TO STAND TRIAL

Mexico Seeks Extradition of Members of Madero Party.

CUBA REQUESTED TO DETAIN THEM

They Are Charged With Offense Against Diaz-Huerta Government, and if Returned to Face Trial It Is Considered Certain They Will Pay Extreme Penalty.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Mexico City, March 1.—Francisco Madero, Sr., father of the assassinated former President, his brother, Ernesto Madero, former Minister of Finance, and all the members of his party, now fugitives in Cuba, will be brought back to Mexico City for trial.

Having disposed of Francisco, Gustavo and Emilio Madero, by killing them—and Kaul, in an unknown manner, the Huerta government will now prosecute and punish the remaining five members of the family who were prominent in government affairs.

The government has requested the Cuban authorities to detain the Maderos and their party in Havana for extradition to Mexico, where they will be tried on a criminal charge, growing out of an alleged attempt to bribe the Zapatistas not to submit to Huerta and Diaz.

The Maderos, according to charges, offered money to Zapata and his followers to remain hostile to the government soon after the execution of Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez.

May Pay Extreme Penalty.
In the Maderist party in Cuba, besides Francisco, Sr., and Ernesto, are Rafael Hernandez, former Minister of Government, and Donato Gonzalez Garza, former Governor of the Pinar del Rio district, and Congressman Scarpio Rindon and Luis Cabrera. All are involved in the alleged offense. Should they be brought back, it is regarded as certain that they will be made to suffer the extreme penalty.

The most daring depredations continue to be committed by rebel bands in the north of Mexico. In the past, despite the submission of many hostile leaders and the stern repressive measures instituted by the Huerta government, the State of Morelos has been a holdout to the government, declaring he will destroy all the property he can reach. A big hacienda was destroyed by De la O's bandits last night.

Although government troops have taken possession of the city of Aguas Calientes, the rebellious chief executive of the State of the same name, Alberto Fuentes, has escaped to the hills with a small band of his followers. He took all the available State funds with him.

News of trouble in a new quarter was received here to-day, a message from the Northern border stating that the rebels had been issued by the Maderist forces of the State of Chihuahua, Springs, Mexico, eighteen miles south of Douglas, Ariz., in which Huerta and Felix Diaz were condemned to death by the executed "when apprehended."

Marching to Attack.
Five hundred government troops are marching toward Agua Prieta to attack the rebel forces of the State of Sonora. Francisco Villa has re-entered Mexico and is taking an active part in the rebellion in Sonora.

Alberto Quintana, commander of irregulars and a close friend of Venustiano Carranza, has joined the Coahuila rebellion. He occupies with 600 men, Musquiz and Ahuac.

According to reports, 500 rebels have surrendered in the State of Vera Cruz, 1,500 in the State of Mexico and several small detachments in other States.

General Felipe Angeles, who during the street fighting refused to assist General Victoriano Huerta in the arrest of Francisco Madero, and who was arrested, but later released and appointed military attaché to Belgium, was detained in Mexico City and tried on a charge of executing Miguel Garduna without warrant during the fighting in the capital.

To Study Aviation.
The next great demonstration in Mexico City in celebration of the overthrow of Madero will be the welcome to Porfirio Diaz, who will return from exile in Egypt to assume his old place in the army and exert his iron hand in behalf of his nephew.

To Study Aviation.
With the officers selected to escort Diaz back to Mexico will go a delegation of the cadets who took such a daring part in the liberation of Felix Diaz from prison. Several of the cadets will remain abroad to study aviation, with the view of establishing an aviation corps as an arm of the Mexican army.

At a meeting of the members of the American colony to-day resolutions were adopted calling upon the people of the United States to lend all possible aid to the people of Mexico in their efforts to restore peace. Ambassador Wilson was praised at the meeting for his "noble and patriotic services, rendered under trying circumstances, and for his heroic acts of heroism were noted in the minutes."

Attempts to aggravate the ill feeling on the part of Mexicans against Americans in Vera Cruz were frustrated late to-day, when it became known that the shell which Mexicans claimed had been fired into Vera Cruz from the American fleet was in reality an unexploded shell, which exploded when handled by a Mexican laborer. The laborer was killed and three persons injured.

Among the documents of Urquidí, the

HOUSE REPEASES WEBB LIQUOR BILL OVER TAFT'S VETO

Measure Now Becomes Law Without His Signature.

PRINCETON PAYS CITIZEN WILSON UNIQUE TRIBUTE

'Town and Gown' Mingle in Enthusiastic Demonstration.

BID HIM GODSPEED TO WHITE HOUSE

Brass Band, Fireworks and Roar of Cheering Bring President-Elect to Door of Bungalow, Where He Tells Neighbors How Sorry He Is to Leave Them.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, March 1.—By a vote of 244 to 95, the House to-day repassed over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry States."

The Senate passed it over the veto last night, and the bill now becomes law. Only one other time in the fifteen years has Congress overridden a President's veto. That was when the Rainey River dam bill was passed over President Roosevelt's disapproval.

President Taft based his veto almost entirely upon the ground that the bill was unconstitutional in that it virtually delegated to the States control of interstate traffic in liquor, when he held that control was vested solely in Congress. Attorney General Wickersham had given an opinion also holding the bill unconstitutional, and that the President forwarded to the Senate yesterday with his veto message.

The Senate repassed the bill promptly last night, and early to-day House leaders favoring the measure, led by Representative of Ohio, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Representative Webb, one of its framers, began working for an immediate repassage.

Presented With Loving Cup.
C. S. Robinson, a Republican, and A. S. Leigh, a Democrat, bore a silver loving cup. Colonel David M. Flynn presented a brief speech. The President-elect stood on a box just outside the portico of his home and said goodbye to his fellow townfolk.

The President-elect said he meant to enjoy his three days before his resignation of the governorship and inauguration day, in which he was a "plain and untitled citizen," not because he had no particular responsibility, but because of the reminiscence of the years that had preceded.

"I want you to believe me," he said, "when I say I shall never lose the consciousness of those years. I do not have always believed that the real rootages of patriotism were local, that they resided in one's consciousness of an intimate touch with persons who were watching him with a knowledge of his character."

"You cannot love a country abstractly. You have got to love it concretely. You have got to know people in order to love them. You have got to feel as they do in order to have sympathy with them and any man would be a very poor public servant who did not regard himself as a part of the public himself. No man can imagine how other people are thinking. He can know only by what is going on in his own head, and if that head is not connected by every faculty with the heads of other people about him he cannot think as they think."

"I am turning away from this place in body, but not in spirit, and I am doing with genuine sadness. The real trials of life are the collected by you break, and when a man has lived in one place as long as I have lived in Princeton, and has had as many experiences as I have had here, first as a student, then as a teacher, then as a resident, he knows what it means to change his residence and to go into strange environments and surroundings."

White House Strange to Him.
"I have never been inside of the White House, and I shall feel very strange when I get inside of it. I shall think of this little house behind me and remember how much more familiar it is to me than this is likely to be, and how much more intimate a sense of possession there must be in the one case than in the other."

"One cannot be a neighbor to the whole United States. I shall miss my neighbors. I shall miss the daily contact with the men I know, and with whom I am known, and one of the happiest things in my thought will be that your good wishes go with me."

"I shall miss your confidence and the confidence of my fellow citizens. I shall miss before me will be gracious and agreeable. It will be a thing to be proud of, because I am trying to represent those who have borne the heavy burden of the public life since he has been elected President."

An outburst of applause arose from the crowd after the speech. A line was formed and Mr. Wilson shook hands for nearly an hour.

It was the climax of a busy day for Mr. Wilson. He had witnessed the inauguration of his successor in Trenton and spoken a farewell to the members of the Legislature.

The afternoon he devoted to packing. Just before dinner at the Princeton hotel the President-elect came in a body to say goodbye. Friends said in a

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Princeton, N. J., March 1.—Thousands of the home-folk of Princeton, and with them the students of Princeton University, gave Woodrow Wilson a farewell demonstration to-night as they bade him Godspeed to the White House. It was a unique tribute to the man, who, after twenty-seven years of residence in the historic town, had been elevated to the presidency of the United States. In that both students and townfolk joined in cheering him, it was the first celebration in which "town and gown" mingled in such great numbers and with so much enthusiasm.

A brass band, a glare of fireworks and continuous cheering brought the President-elect to the door of his bungalow just as the procession of students and residents turned the corner of Cleveland Lane, marching by the house where Woodrow Wilson lived and died. The streets were muddy, but the marchers trudged merrily along.

When they reached the Wilson home, a great cheer went up.

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THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

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(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, March 1.—President Taft was engaged in the saddest duty of his career in the White House to-day, when he spent the entire afternoon saying farewell to his official and social associates. The President-elect, who called to wish him Godspeed, He also made his last public appearance at the Knights of Columbus banquet. The next time he appears in public will be his historic ride down the avenue with President-Elect Wilson, when he receives the plaudits of the populace, for on the return trip it is the President who has been repeatedly to the White House to-day.

Late in the afternoon the President visited the Press Club, where he has been a frequent and welcome visitor, to say farewell to the newspaper men of Washington. Afterwards he went to the University Club to spend the remainder of the evening. He was the first President of this club.

Trail of Optimism in Wake of Taft.
The President left a trail of optimism behind him in his address, and said he had no reason to be ungrateful for the treatment accorded him.

"Under the laws of compensation," he remarked at the Press Club, "I am almost afraid of the future, so much has the ledger been open to me, and with all the opportunities and honors I have had in the past, do you think I would make a defeat for office? No, I am most grateful for the offices I have held in the past."

"I am laying down office. I am going to a humble station, to work out as best I can the problem of supporting a family and of doing as well as you can for other people. In a presence like this, I feel of speaking of the Constitution as a fetish, my friends, just because it is the Constitution."

"We worship it because it represents in its essence the result of a thousand years of struggle to put liberty on a basis so that it shall be the foundation of a nation, and be preserved to every citizen, and be preserved against the tyranny of the individual or the tyranny of the majority."

"We cannot make miracles overnight. In these days, and therefore to be called a reactionary, because you don't think that in a week you can change the whole constitution of our society and make everybody reasonably poor, and everybody reasonably poor, I think it unjust, and if not to believe in that makes a man a reactionary, I am a reactionary."

Pointing out that in the Constitution we have the machinery to preserve the popular government, the President said:

"If we did not have it we would have dissolved long ago, but we have it, and we are going to keep it. My friends, however much the air may seem to be full of demagogic expressions flatter to a part of the people, I move all restraint in order that they may have the expression of a popular mind on every issue that is presented 365 days in the year."

Russian Activity Alarms.
Anxiety Felt in China and Japan Over Mongolian Situation.
London, March 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Peking says:

"Serious anxiety is being caused here and at Tokio by reports of Russian military activity in Mongolia. A force of Khalka Mongols, offered by Russians, is marching from Urga to Kalgan."

"The Mongolian tribes are being rapidly armed with Russian rifles. It is reported that the Russians are erecting a narrow gauge railroad from Verkhing Eastern Siberia, on the Siberian Railway, to the Mongolian frontier at Khatka, and building a large barrack at Khatka."

Has Legislation Framed.
Washington, March 1.—That currency reform legislation has been framed to be presented to the House at the extra session, if President Wilson includes it in his legislative program, was the announcement made to-night by Representative Carter Glass, of the subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which has been investigating the subject.

Mr. Glass said his currency plan had been practically completed, and that it did not include the "remedial legislation" suggested by the report of the Pulo subcommittee on the money trust.

DEPARTED—Your opportunity to rent that room. Your neighbor advertised on the "Want" Page under "Rooms For Rent." That's the reason the room was so quickly rented.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MIGHTY THROG IS BEARING DOWN ON WASHINGTON

Nation's Capital Ready to Receive Inauguration Multitudes.

ALL WHO GO MUST HAVE FAT PURSE

Prices Have Soared Skyward, and Seats Along Line of March Are Not for Poor Folks—More Than 50,000 People Will Be in Parade.

Washington, March 1.—Fifty thousand visitors, it was estimated by railroad officials, had reached Washington to-night, as the vanguard of the 250,000 expected to witness the first inauguration in twenty years of a Democratic President of the United States.

The inaugural committee announced late to-day that every detail for the elaborate ceremonies of Tuesday had been completed, and the city, bedecked with flags, and with many a tree having assumed a jovial spirit. To-night Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, was emblazoned with arches of electric lights, through which a never-ending procession of thousands as rapidly as trains from every section reached the city.

Throughout the day Washington teemed with inaugural activities, which to-night turned into a riot. Enthusiasm was apparent everywhere, with arriving clubs and military companies, which are to participate in the inaugural parade, contributing to the general excitement.

Arrival of Wilson's Arrival.
Official completion of the inauguration plans now awaits the arrival of Woodrow Wilson, who is expected to arrive by train at 3:45 o'clock Monday afternoon, escorted by special train loads of Princeton University students and the Essex Troop from New Jersey, which is to act as his official escort in the inaugural procession.

Vice-President-Elect Marshall spent the second day of his official journey early morning greeting from the Black Horse Troop of cadets from Culver, Indiana, who are to be his escort on inauguration day. Mr. Marshall visited the Senate, where he is to preside for the next four years. Late in the afternoon he called on President Taft.

To-morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will attend the church of the Epiphany, where the cavalry cadets from Indiana, also will attend. On Monday evening they will be guests at dinner to be attended by the Indiana delegation in Congress.

Among arrivals to-night were Governor Mann, of Virginia, and his staff. Governors of other States will begin to arrive to-morrow night, the majority of the visiting executives are expected to reach here Monday. William F. McComb, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will arrive to-morrow night, and will be met by a special committee. William J. Bryan and Ephus Daniels, generally accepted as assured cabinet appointees of the President-elect, will arrive Monday afternoon. Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, has already been engaged at apartments here and is expected to-morrow night.

Fire System Installed.
Unusual precautions to prevent the danger of fire in the inaugural stands at the Capitol by fire have been taken by Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol buildings and grounds. A complete fire system was finished to-day.

A representation of the great seal of the United States in colored electric lights has been placed on the front of the platform. Large flags were unfurled from the sides of the platform, and draped over the entrance, where they will form an imposing feature of Tuesday's spectacle.

FAT PURSES NEEDED
Without Them, One Need Not Expect to View Great Parade.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, March 1.—Advice received from every section of the country to-day that the inaugural crowd every known to the history of this city will gather on March 4 to witness the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall as President and Vice-President of the United States.

The elimination of the inaugural ball and reception, so far from effecting the reduction in the cost of the ceremony, have made them all the more intent upon eclipsing any inauguration ceremony in recent years in point of attendance.

It was estimated by the local committee in charge of the inauguration ceremonies to-day that close upon 300,000 people would journey to Washington to see the new President inducted into office.

These, together with almost the entire population of the capital, will swarm into the plaza and adjacent streets facing the east portico of the Capitol to watch the actual ceremony. Members of the vast assemblage who cannot get close enough to the platform to witness the inauguration, will be disappointed. The Supreme Court, will administer the oath to Mr. Wilson, will line both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol far past the reviewing stand in front of the White House to watch the inaugural parade. The reviewing stand is a reproduction of Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello. In case of bad weather the presidential party will review the parade from behind large plate glass windows.

Magnificent Parade.
The parade itself will be one of the most magnificent in the history of the country. It was expected to-day that over 50,000 marchers would be in line. The procession will be in charge of Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the army. Major-General Wood, as grand marshal, will have as assistants Major-General William W. Wood, Brigadier-General Albert J. Mills, and General James R. Harbord.